Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.		Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/497,587		LIWERANT ET AL.
	Examiner		Art Unit
	Dominic D Saltarelli		2611

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *03 February 2000*.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-30* is/are pending in the application.

     4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-30* is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

     a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

         1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

         2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

         3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

     * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *2,3*.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1.   Claim 2, 3, 4, and 28 are objected to because of the following informalities: Lines

4 and 7 of claim 2 refer to identifiers (d1) and (d2), which should be changed to (c1) and

(c2). Line 1 of claims 3 and 4 read "claim 1" and should be changed to --claim 2--.

Lines 3-4 of claim 28 read "an access privileges" and should read – an access privilege-

-. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by
> another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent
> granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the
> applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section
> 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States
> only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2)
> of such treaty in the English language.

3.   Claims 29 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by

Hjelsvold et al. (6,546,555) [Hjelsvold].

        Regarding claim 29, Hjelsvold discloses a method for sharing video

images (Abstract, lines 1-3) comprising:

        Uploading a video image (fig. 1, item 11) to a video server (fig. 1, item 16

and col. 8, lines 66-67);

        Tagging said video image with an identification tag (col. 3, lines 17-22);

Supplying said identification tag to an addressee [end-user] (col. 3, lines 22-24); and

Serving said video image to said addressee (col. 3, lines 38-42).

Regarding claim 30, Hjelsvold discloses a method for sharing video images (Abstract, lines 1-3) comprising:

Receiving a video image identifier (fig. 1, item 12 and col. 7, lines 11-14) generated by a video sender (fig. 1, item 30, col. 6, lines 50-64), wherein said video sender uploads said identified video image to a server (fig. 1, items 10 and 13);

Using said video image identifier to request said identified video image (col. 3, lines 14-17) from said server; and

Accepting delivery of said identified video image (col. 3, lines 17-24, 38-42).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5.   Claims 1, 7-10, 14-20, and 24-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gould et al. (5,563,649) [Gould] in view of Hjelsvold.

Regarding claim 1, Gould discloses a method of sending a video segment over a computer network (col. 2, lines 18-27, 41-47 and col. 11, lines 45-62), comprising:

Acquiring (fig. 1, item 19 to item 11) a video segment (col. 3, lines 47-52, col. 4, lines 46-50, and col. 5, lines 10-12)

Accepting an indication of an intent to send the video segment over the computer network (col. 4, lines 15-18, 38-42); and

In response to the indication accepted (col. 3 line 66 – col. 4 line 9, and col. 4, lines 15-18), automatically:

Creating an identifier for the video segment (summary information, col. 3, lines 53-57, 61-65); and

Sending the video segment and the identifier over the computer network (col. 11, lines 45-62) to the receiving computer (col. 4, lines 55-60).

Gould also discloses optionally performing secondary compression (col. 6, lines 5-15) in the instance where a second compression step is desirable (col. 6, lines 59-65).

Gould fails to disclose the step of assuring the video segment is in a streaming video format.

In a related field of endeavor, Hjelsvold teaches assuring video content is in streaming format (col. 9, lines 7-12, 28-33), for the advantage of properly and uniformly providing streaming format videos, a format specially designed for the transmission of video over computer networks.

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method disclosed by Gould to include the step of assuring the video segment is in a streaming video format, as taught by Hjelsvold, for the advantage of properly and uniformly providing streaming format videos, a format specially designed for the transmission of video over computer networks.

Regarding claim 7, Gould and Hjelsvold disclose the method of claim 1, and further disclose the video segment comprises an image portion and an audio portion (Gould, col. 3, lines 54-57).

Regarding claim 8, Gould and Hjelsvold disclose the method of claim 1, and further disclose compressing the video segment (Gould, col. 6, lines 6-26) after the assuring step (Hjelsvold, col. 9, lines 7-12) and before the sending step (Gould, col. 6, lines 27-38).

Regarding claim 9, Gould and Hjelsvold disclose the method of claim 1, and further disclose sending the video segment with indicia (Gould, col. 3, lines 54-58) consisting of an identifier of the sender of the file (Gould, col. 3, lines 61-62).

Regarding claim 10, Gould discloses a method of sending a video

segment over a computer network (col. 2, lines 18-27, 41-47 and col. 11, lines

45-62), comprising:

Acquiring (fig. 1, item 19 to item 11) a video segment (col. 3, lines 47-52,

col. 4, lines 46-50, and col. 5, lines 10-12)

Accepting an indication of an intent to send the video segment over the

computer network (col. 4, lines 15-18, 38-42); and

In response to the indication accepted, automatically:

Creating an identifier for the video segment (col. 3, lines 53-57, 61-65);

and

Sending the video segment and the identifier over the computer network

(col. 11, lines 45-62) to the receiving computer (col. 4, lines 55-60); and

Distributing the video segment (col. 4, lines 10-14) over the computer

network (col. 11, lines 45-62) to a viewer for display (col. 4, lines 55-60).

Gould also discloses optionally performing secondary compression (col. 6,

lines 5-15) in the instance where a second compression step is desirable (col. 6,

lines 59-65).

Gould fails to disclose the step of assuring the video segment is in a

streaming video format and distributing the video segment as a streaming video

segment.

In a related field of endeavor, Hjelsvold teaches assuring video content is

in streaming format (col. 9, lines 7-12, 28-33) and subsequently distributing a

video segment as a streaming video segment (col. 9, lines 33-39), for the advantage of providing streaming format videos, a format specially designed for the transmission of video over computer networks.

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method disclosed by Gould to include the step of assuring the video segment is in a streaming video format and distributing the video segment as a streaming video segment, as taught by Hjelsvold, for the advantage of providing streaming format videos, a format specially designed for the transmission of video over computer networks.

Regarding claim 14, Gould and Hjelsvold disclose the method of claim 10, but fail to disclose the step of distributing the video segment comprises checking an access privilege associated with the video segment.

In a related field of endeavor, Hjelsvold teaches checking an access privilege associated with a video segment (col. 3, lines 33-37) before distributing the video segment, for the advantage of restricting access to video segments to authorized users.

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method disclosed by Gould and Hjelsvold to include checking an access privilege associated with the video segment in the step of distributing the video segment, as taught by Hjelsvold, for the advantage of restricting access to video segments to authorized users.

Regarding claim 15, Gould discloses a system for sending a video over a

computer network, comprising:

A first module (fig. 1, item 11) for acquiring (fig. 1, item 19 to item 11) a

video segment (col. 3, lines 47-52, col. 4, lines 46-50, and col. 5, lines 10-12);

A second module for generating an identifier associated with the video

segment (summary information, col. 3, lines 53-57, 61-65);

A third module for accepting an indication of intent to send the video

segment to another computer (col. 4, lines 15-18, 38-42); and

A fifth module for automatically sending the video segment and the

identifier over the computer network (col. 11, lines 45-62) to the receiving

computer (col. 4, lines 55-60).

Gould additionally discloses the video recipient (fig. 1, item 13) is a

computer adapted to be connected to other computers over the computer

network (col. 3, lines 29-43 and col. 10, lines 60-65) and includes a sixth module

for automatically receiving the video segment and its associated identifier sent by

the first computer over the computer network (col. 4, lines 55-60) and a storage

for the received video segment (fig. 4A-2, item 133).

Gould also discloses the video segments are further distributable after

being sent from the fifth module (col. 10, lines 60-65) over a LAN, implicitly

suggesting a distribution limitation of the system, as LAN's can serve only a

limited area an number of users.

Gould fails to disclose:

A fourth module for automatically assuring that the video segment is in a

streaming video format; and

A second computer comprising a central repository, the second computer

having operating on it:

A seventh module for storing the video segment and associated identifier

in the central repository, whereby the video segment and its associated identifier

are transferred to and stored in the centralized repository.

In a related field of endeavor, Hjelsvold teaches automatically assuring

that the video segment is in a streaming video format (col. 9, lines 7-12, 28-33) (a

format specially designed for the transmission of video over computer networks)

and a second computer (fig. 1, items 10 and 13) comprising a central repository

(fig. 1, item 13), whereby video segments (fig. 1, item 11) and associated

identifiers (fig. 1, item 12) are transferred to and stored (col. 4, lines 22-37), for

the advantage of being able to distribute individual streaming videos over a large

network to a large number of users (Abstract, lines 1-3).

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the

art to modify the system disclosed by Gould to include a fourth module for

automatically assuring that the video segment is in a streaming video format and

a second computer comprising a central repository, the second computer having

operating on it a seventh module for storing the video segment and associated

identifier in the central repository, whereby the video segment and its associated

identifier are transferred to and stored in the centralized repository, as taught by

Hjelsvold, for the advantages of utilizing streaming video, a format specially

designed for the transmission of video over computer networks, wherein said

streaming video is able to be shared over a large network to a large number of

users.

Regarding claim 16, Gould and Hjelsvold disclose the system of claim 15,

and further disclose the first module comprises a video machine (Gould, fig. 1,

item 11) capable of accessing a preexisting video (Gould, col. 4, lines 46-54).

Regarding claim 17, Gould and Hjelsvold disclose the system of claim 15,

and further disclose the first module is adapted to provide a video segment

(Gould, col. 4, lines 46-54) comprising an image portion and an audio portion

(Gould, col. 3, lines 54-58).

Regarding claim 18, Gould and Hjelsvold disclose the system of claim 15,

and further disclose a module adapted to compress the video segment into a

machine-readable file smaller then the video segment (col. 6, lines 6-26).

Regarding claim 19, Gould and Hjelsvold disclose the system of claim 15,

and further disclose the central repository is adapted to record information

indicating a storage location of the video segment, an inherent feature, since all

forms of digital storage include in them information detailing the location of the raw data contained within, such as which partitions on a hard drive a particular file occupies or the memory address of a file within a transistor memory (RAM, ROM, etc.).

Regarding claim 20, Gould and Hjelsvold disclose the system of claim 15, and further disclose a module adapted to distribute the video segment over the computer network (Gould, col. 10, lines 60-65 and Hjelsvold, col. 9, lines 34-38) for display as a streaming video segment (Hjelsvold, col. 9, lines 7-12).

Regarding claim 24, Gould discloses a computer program recorded on a machine-readable medium, comprising:

A module (fig. 1, item 11) adapted to acquire (fig. 1, item 19 to item 11) a video segment (col. 3, lines 47-52, col. 4, lines 46-50, and col. 5, lines 10-12);

A module adapted to acquire an indication of intent to send the video segment (col. 4, lines 15-18, 38-42) over a computer network (col. 11, lines 45-49); and

A module adapted to automatically generate an identifier for the video segment (col. 3, lines 53-57, 61-65); and

A module adapted to automatically transfer the video segment and its associated identifier as a machine-readable file over the computer network (col. 11, lines 45-62); whereby the video segment (col. 4, lines 30-34 and/or col. 4,

lines 46-50) and its associated identifier are created (col. 3, lines 60-65),

associated (col. 3, lines 54-58) and transmitted over a computer network (col. 11,

lines 45-49) to a remote computer (col. 4, lines 55-60) for recording in the

computers memory (col. 4, lines 62-65), the transfer occurring in response to the

indication of intent (col. 4, lines 38-41).

Gould also discloses the video segments are further distributable after

being sent (col. 10, lines 60-65) to the remote computer over a LAN for further

distribution, implicitly suggesting a distribution limitation of the system, as LAN's

can serve only a limited area an number of users.

Gould fails to disclose the remote computer includes a central repository

wherein the video segment and associated identifer are transferred to and

recorded.

In a related field of endeavor, Hjelsvold teaches a second computer (fig. 1,

items 10 and 13) comprising a central repository (fig. 1, item 13), whereby video

segments (fig. 1, item 11) and associated identifiers (fig. 1, item 12) are

transferred to and stored (col. 4, lines 22-37), for the advantage of being able to

distribute individual video segments over a large network to a large number of

users (Abstract, lines 1-3).

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the

art to modify the system disclosed by Gould to include in the second computer, a

central repository, wherein the central repository is for storing the video segment

and associated identifier, as taught by Hjelsvold, for the advantage of being able

to distribute individual video segments over a large network to a large number of users.

Regarding claim 25, Gould and Hjelsvold disclose the computer program of claim 24, and further disclose a module adapted to automatically compress the video segment (Gould, col. 6, lines 6-26).

Regarding claim 26, Gould and Hjelsvold disclose the computer program of claim 24, and further disclose a module adapted to automatically decompress a video segment (Gould, col. 10, lines 21-29) selected from the set of video segments (Hjelsvold, col. 3, lines 14-17) recorded in the central repository (Hjelsvold, fig. 1, item 13), the video segment having been received over the computer network from the central repository (Gould, col. 10, lines 60-65 and Hjelsvold, col. 3, lines 9-24).

Regarding claim 27, Gould discloses a computer program recorded on a machine-readable medium, comprising:

A module (fig. 1, item 13) adapted to receive (fig. 1, item 11 to item 13) a video segment (col. 4, lines 55-60), the video segment having been transmitted over the computer network (col. 11, lines 45-49) in association with an identifier (summary information, col. 3, lines 54-57, 60-65);

A module adapted to store in a computer memory the video segment as a machine-readable file (col. 4, lines 46-50);

A module adapted to transmit over the computer network the identifier of the video segment (col. 3, lines 54-57, 60-65); and

A module adapted to transmit (col. 4, lines 38-45) over the computer network (col. 11, lines 45-49) the video segment recorded as a machine-readable file in the computer's memory (col. 4, lines 46-50).

Gould also discloses the video segments are further distributable after being sent (col. 10, lines 60-65) to the remote computer over a LAN for further distribution, implicitly suggesting a distribution limitation of the system, as LAN's can serve only a limited area an number of users.

Gould fails to disclose the video segment and identifier are stored and distributed from a central repository.

In a related field of endeavor, Hjelsvold teaches a second computer (fig. 1, items 10 and 13) comprising a central repository (fig. 1, item 13), whereby video segments (fig. 1, item 11) and associated identifiers (fig. 1, item 12) are transferred to and stored (col. 4, lines 22-37), for the advantage of being able to distribute individual video segments over a large network to a large number of users (Abstract, lines 1-3).

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system disclosed by Gould to include a central repository, wherein the central repository is for storing the video segment and associated

identifier, as taught by Hjelsvold, for the advantage of being able to distribute individual video segments over a large network to a large number of users.

Regarding claim 28, Gould and Hjelsvold disclose the computer program of claim 27, and further disclose the module adapted to record in the central repository the machine-readable identifier of the video segment includes a module adapted to recorded an identifier of the transmitter of the video segment (Gould, col. 3, lines 54-57, 60-65 and Hjelsvold, fig. 1, item 12).

6.   Claims 2-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gould and Hjelsvold as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Edgar et al. (5,537,530) [Edgar].

Regarding claim 2, Gould and Hjelsvold disclose the method of claim 1, and additionally disclose the assuring step comprises:

Determining if a format of the video segment is compatible with a streaming video format (Hjelsvold, col. 9, lines 7-12);

If the result of the determination is negative, converting the video segment to a temporary, uncompressed video segment in a format (Gould, col. 6, lines 59-65) that is compatible with a streaming video format (since the transcoding taking place is for a compressed streaming format); and

Converting the video segment present after the conclusion the determining step and the conversion to uncompressed format step into a streaming multimedia format (Hjelsvold, col. 9, lines 7-12); and

Transferring over the computer network (Gould, col. 11, lines 45-62) to the receiving computer (Gould, col. 4, lines 55-60) the temporarily stored video segment (Gould, col. 6, lines 35-38) together with the identifier (Gould, col. 3, lines 53-57, 61-65).

Gould and Hjelsvold additionally disclose reviewing video prior to sending for editing and review purposes (Gould, col. 5, lines 57-67).

Gould and Hjelsvold fail to disclose the step of creating an identifier comprises:

Creating and storing a still image characteristic of the video segment, the still image being encoded in a format suitable for display as a single invariant frame.

In a related field of endeavor, Edgar teaches creating and storing a still image characteristic of a video segment (col. 3, lines 53-66 and col. 4, lines 28-33), the still image being encoded in a format suitable for display as a single invariant frame (fig. 2), for the advantage of allowing a user to determine the contents of the video segment with which the still image is associated.

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method disclosed by Gould and Hjelsvold to include creating and storing a still image characteristic of the video segment, the still image being

encoded in a format suitable for display as a single invariant frame, as taught by

Edgar, for the advantage of allowing a user to determine the contents of the

video segment with which the still image is associated.

Regarding claim 3, Gould, Hjelsvold, and Edgar disclose the method of

claim 2, and further disclose storing temporarily (Gould, col. 6, lines 35-38, 46-

49) the video segment in streaming multimedia format (Hjelsvold, col. 9, lines 7-

12) prior to its transfer over the computer network.

Regarding claim 4, Gould, Hjelsvold, and Edgar disclose the method of

claim 2, and further disclose storing the transferred video segment and the still

image in a storage medium under the control of the receiving computer (Gould,

col. 4 line 55 – col. 5 line 9).

Regarding claim 5, Gould, Hjelsvold, and Edgar disclose the method claim

3, and further disclose deleting the temporarily stored video segment and the

temporarily stored still image from the temporary storage location (Gould, col. 6,

lines 35-37, 46-49).

7.   Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gould

and Hjelsvold as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of XP-002149004

"RealVideo Content Creation Guide" (provided by applicant on form 1449 on December 18, 2000).

Regarding claim 6, Gould and Hjelsvold disclose the method of claim 1, and also discloses the video segments are further distributable after being sent (Gould, col. 10, lines 60-65) to the remote computer over a computer network for further distribution, but fail to disclose requesting a sender of the video segment to select a method of distribution of the video segment to a viewer.

In a related field of endeavor, XP-002149004 teaches making a video request to a sender (page 67, figure, item 4, and page 68, lines 8-10) of a video segment (page 67, lines 1-6) to select a method of distribution (page 67, lines 14-15 and page 68, lines 8-12) of the video segment to a viewer, for the advantage of optimizing the method of distribution of the video segment to the viewer.

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method disclosed by Gould and Hjelsvold to include requesting a sender of the video segment to select a method of distribution of the video segment to a viewer, as taught by XP-002149004, for the advantage of optimizing the method of distribution of the video segment to the viewer.

8.   Claims 11-13, 21, 22, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gould and Hjelsvold as applied to claims 10 and 15 above, and further in view of XP-002150023 "Streaming Email" (provided by applicant on form 1449 on December 18, 2000).

Regarding claim 11, Gould and Hjelsvold, disclose the method of claim 10, but fail to disclose transmitting link information that a viewer can employ to request the transmission of a specific video segment for display as a streaming video segment.

In a related field of endeavor, XP-002150023 teaches transmitting (page 304, lines 6-11) link information that a viewer can employ to request the transmission of a specific video segment for display as a streaming video segment (page 303, lines 18-22), for the advantage of utilizing a small (thus bandwidth conserving), accessible means connecting a viewer to a streaming video segment (page 304, line 6-7).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method disclosed by Gould and Hjelsvold to include transmitting link information that a viewer can employ to request the transmission of a specific video segment for display as a streaming video segment, as taught by XP-002150023 for the advantage of utilizing a small, accessible means for connecting a viewer to a streaming video segment.

Regarding claim 12, Gould and Hjelsvold, disclose the method of claim 10, but fail to disclose transmitting the video segment as a consequence of being sent a link in an e-mail.

In a related field of endeavor, XP-002150023 teaches transmitting (page 304, lines 6-11) link information in an e-mail (page 304, line 8) that a viewer can

click (page 304, lines 1-3) to request the transmission of a specific video

segment for display as a streaming video segment (page 303, lines 18-22), for

the advantage of utilizing a small (thus bandwidth conserving), accessible, and

widely utilized means connecting a viewer to a streaming video segment (page

304, line 6-7).

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the

art to modify the method disclosed by Gould and Hjelsvold to transmit the video

segment as a consequence of being sent a link in an e-mail, as taught by XP-

002150023, for the advantage of utilizing a small, accessible, and widely utilized

means for connecting a viewer to a streaming video segment.

Regarding claim 13, Gould and Hjelsvold, disclose the method of claim 10,

and additionally disclose further sharing a video segment over a network after a

first transmission (Gould, col. 10, lines 60-65), but fail to disclose transmitting the

video segment embedded in a web page for display.

In a related field of endeavor, XP-002150023 teaches transmitting

streaming video segments embedded in a web page (page 304, lines 1-7), for

the advantage of allowing any browser enabled system to access a distributed

video.

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the

art to modify the method disclosed by Gould and Hjelsvold to transmit the video

segment embedded in a web page for display, as taught by XP-002150023, for

the advantage of allowing any browser enabled system to access a distributed

video.

Regarding claim 21, Gould and Hjelsvold disclose the system of claim 20,

but fail to disclose the module adapted to distribute the video segment is adapted

to distribute link information that a viewer can employ to request the transmission

over the computer network of a specific video segment.

In a related field of endeavor, XP-002150023 teaches transmitting (page

304, lines 6-11) link information that a viewer can employ to request the

transmission of a specific video segment for display as a streaming video

segment (page 303, lines 18-22), for the advantage of utilizing a small (thus

bandwidth conserving), accessible means connecting a viewer to a streaming

video segment (page 304, line 6-7).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify

the system disclosed by Gould and Hjelsvold to include transmitting link

information that a viewer can employ to request the transmission of a specific

video segment for display as a streaming video segment, as taught by XP-

002150023 for the advantage of utilizing a small, accessible means for

connecting a viewer to a streaming video segment.

Regarding claim 22, Gould and Hjelsvold, disclose the system of claim 20,

and additionally disclose further sharing a video segment over a network after a

first transmission (Gould, col. 10, lines 60-65), but fail to disclose the module adapted to distribute the video segment is adapted to distribute a link to the video segment in an e-mail for display of the video segment as a streaming video segment.

In a related field of endeavor, XP-002150023 teaches transmitting (page 304, lines 6-11) link information in an e-mail (page 304, line 8) that a viewer can click (page 304, lines 1-3) to request the transmission of a specific video segment for display as a streaming video segment (page 303, lines 18-22), for the advantage of utilizing a small (thus bandwidth conserving), accessible, and widely utilized means connecting a viewer to a streaming video segment (page 304, line 6-7).

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system disclosed by Gould and Hjelsvold to transmit the video segment as a consequence of being sent a link in an e-mail, as taught by XP-002150023, for the advantage of utilizing a small, accessible, and widely utilized means for connecting a viewer to a streaming video segment.

Regarding claim 23, Gould and Hjelsvold, disclose the system of claim 20, and additionally disclose further sharing a video segment over a network after a first transmission (Gould, col. 10, lines 60-65), but fail to disclose the module adapted to distribute the video segment is adapted to distribute the video segment embedded in a web page for display as a streaming video segment.

In a related field of endeavor, XP-002150023 teaches transmitting streaming video segments embedded in a web page (page 304, lines 1-7), for the advantage of allowing any browser enabled system to access a distributed video.

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method disclosed by Gould and Hjelsvold to transmit the video segment embedded in a web page for display, as taught by XP-002150023, for the advantage of allowing any browser enabled system to access a distributed video.

Conclusion

9.   The following are suggested formats for either a Certificate of Mailing or Certificate of Transmission under 37 CFR 1.8(a). The certification may be included with all correspondence concerning this application or proceeding to establish a date of mailing or transmission under 37 CFR 1.8(a). Proper use of this procedure will result in such communication being considered as timely if the established date is within the required period for reply. The Certificate should be signed by the individual actually depositing or transmitting the correspondence or by an individual who, upon information and belief, expects the correspondence to be mailed or transmitted in the normal course of business by another no later than the date indicated.

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I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to:

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

on _____.
  (Date)

Typed or printed name of person signing this certificate:

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I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the United States Patent and Trademark Office, Fax No. (703)_____ - _____ on _____.
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Please refer to 37 CFR 1.6(d) and 1.8(a)(2) for filing limitations concerning facsimile transmissions and mailing, respectively.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Dominic D Saltarelli whose telephone number is (703)

305-8660. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 10-7.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the primary

examiner, Christopher Grant can be reached on (703) 305-4755. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703)

872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Dominic Saltarelli
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2611

DS

CHRIS GRANT
PRIMARY EXAMINER